

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Perry's Victory & International Peace Memorial
Put-in-Bay, Ohio

Scope of Collection Statement



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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Executive Summary

The park's museum collection is a cultural collection which includes: archival and manuscript collections such as the Herbst/Jennings photograph collection, Memorial Commission papers; historic objects associated with the Battle of Lake Erie, War of 1812, commemorative memorabilia, and objects relating to the history of the park.

B. Purpose of the Scope of Collection Statement

This Scope of Collection Statement defines the scope of present and future museum collection holdings of Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial that contribute directly to the understanding and interpretation of the park's purpose, themes and resources, as well as those objects that the Service is legally mandated to preserve. It is designed to ensure that the museum collection is clearly relevant to the park.

C. Legislation Related to National Park Service Museum Collections

The National Park Service's (NPS) legal mandate for acquiring and preserving museum collections is contained in the Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC 431-433); the Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1 et. seq.); the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 USC 461-467); the Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955, as amended (16 USC 18f); the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, as amended (16 USC 469-469c); the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.); the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (16 USC 469-469l-2); the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm); the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 USC 5901).

D. Park History, Significance, Purpose, Themes, and Goals

Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial was established by Presidential Proclamation (Number 2182 - July 6, 1936, 50 Stat. 1734) pursuant to Public Law Number 631 of the 74th Congress, approved June 2, 1936 (49 Stat. 1393). The purpose of the Memorial, as stated in its establishing legislation, is "...for the preservation of the historic associations connected therewith, to inculcate the lessons of international peace by arbitration and disarmament, and for the benefit and enjoyment of the people..."

The significance of the memorial is defined by the Act of March 3, 1919 (40 Stat. 1399) which federalized the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission - the Inter-State Board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commission operated the structure from its completion in 1915 until the memorial was incorporated into the National Park System in 1936. The aforementioned act, which also changed the name of the commission, ordained that the monument was erected for the purpose of:

"...perpetually memorializing the victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry in the Battle of Lake Erie, and General William Henry Harrison's Northwestern Campaign in the War of 1812, and commemorating the century of peace which has ensued between Great Britain and the United States since the termination of that conflict by the signing of the Treaty of Ghent."

The park's purpose, identified in the Statement for Management (1993), is to:

1. To preserve and provide for the use of Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial as a monument to events of historical significance and as an indicator of existing international peaceful relationships engendered as a result of the War of 1812.

The collection is comprised of historical and archeological objects, archival material, and architectural elements related to naval, military, and civilian aspects of the War of 1812 in the old Northwest, to planning and constructing the Memorial column, to establishment of international peace, and to commemoration of all of the above. The collection has been acquired through purchase, donation, field collection, and transfer from other NPS entities. Quite a few objects have been accessioned during several "Park Canvases" activities conducted by staff who were concerned that valuable collections materials were not being accounted for.

The purpose of the park's museum collection is to:

1. preserve historical and cultural objects and records pertaining to the themes for which the Memorial was created and is maintained, and to its historic associations,
2. support the park's efforts to interpret The War of 1812 in the Old Northwest, in particular the Battle of Lake Erie, Oliver Hazard Perry, peace through arbitration and disarmament, by providing objects for exhibit, study, and research,
3. support the preservation and maintenance of the Memorial Column and its environs. Hence the objects maintained in or acquired for the museum collection must necessarily relate to the interpretive themes and cultural resources management goals and objectives of the Memorial.

The park's museum collection should also support the park's interpretive themes, identified in the Development Concept Plan Revision and Interpretive Prospectus (1992):

1. Oliver Hazard Perry's decisive victory over a British naval squadron on September 10, 1813, called the Battle of Lake Erie, which secured naval control of Lake Erie and permitted General William Henry Harrison's army to defeat the British/Canadian/Indian forces at the Battle of the Thames in Upper Canada during the War of 1812.

2. A series of military campaigns in the Old Northwest involving the Indian nations, the British, and the Americans, which combined to provoke the naval engagement on Lake Erie (1790s – 1813).
3. The memorial column symbolizing the achievement of peace among nations through arbitration and disarmament as exemplified in the relationships among the United States, Great Britain and Canada (1813 – 1817).
4. The significant role construction and history of the memorial column played in the development and history of the Lake Erie islands (1850s – present).

The park's Statement for Management (1993) identifies the following cultural resource management objectives and goals:

1. To preserve and maintain the historic integrity of the Memorial Column and its environs, and to provide for their protection and use.
2. To promote visitor comfort and safety, opportunities for visitor use, and protection of park resources through the provision of facilities and services that have minimal adverse impacts on the park environment.
3. To maintain active involvement with all interested components of the neighboring communities, and to cooperate with other United States and Canadian agencies, organizations, and members of the public to help ensure that land uses in the vicinity of the park are compatible with long term protection of park values.

E. Laws, Regulations, and Conventions Related to Museum Collections

Archeological collections, except inalienable and communal property (as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 [25 USC 3001-13]), recovered from within park boundaries through systematic collection are Federal property and must be retained in the park's museum collection in accordance with 43 CFR 7.13 and NPS *Management Policies* (2001).

In accordance with the NPS Research Permit and Reporting System, permits to collect natural resource specimens state that retained specimens remain Federal property, are incorporated into the park museum collection and, as required by 36 CFR 2.5g, must bear official National Park Service museum labels and their catalog numbers will be registered in the National Park Service National Catalog.

Other laws, regulations, directives and conventions pertinent to the acquisition of museum collections at the park include: the Lacey Act of 1900 (18 USC 43-44); the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 USC 703-711); the Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as amended (16 USC 668-668d); the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 USC 483[b]); the Federal Records Act of 1950,

as amended ("Records Management by Federal Agencies" [44 USC 3101 et. seq.]); the Freedom of Information Act of 1966, as amended (5 USC 552); the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 USC 1361-1407); the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531-1543); the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a); the Copyright Act of 1976 (17 USC 101 et seq. [1988 & Supp. V 1993]); the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996); the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) (25 USC 3001-3013); Federal Property Management Regulations (FPMR), 41 CFR 101; 410 Departmental Manual, Interior Property Management Regulations (IPMR); 411 Departmental Manual, "Managing Museum Property," Chapters 1-3; "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections," 36 CFR 79; NAGPRA Final Regulations, 43 CFR 10; "Disposition of Federal Records," 36 CFR 1228; "Protection of Archeological Resources", 43 CFR 7; "Preservation of American Antiquities", 43 CFR 3; "Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records" (44 USC 2109); "Disposal of Records" (44 USC 3301 et seq.); Director's Order #19: Records Management; Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management; Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management; Director's Order #44: Personal Property Management; the 1983 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (implemented in the United States by P.L. 97-446 in 1983, 19 USC 2601).

F. Structures, Landmarks, and Other Park Resources Listed on National or International Registries

The Memorial is on the National Register of Historic Places. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and 26 CFR 800 applies to this national register property.

II. TYPES OF COLLECTIONS

The interpretive themes and resource management goals and objectives stated in the introduction provide direction for the acquisition of museum objects. The following guidelines will prevent arbitrary and excessive growth of the collection, while ensuring that it remains relevant to the park's mission.

A. Cultural Collection

The purpose of this collection is to increase knowledge and inspiration among present and future generations through exhibits, research, and interpretive programs; support research, resource management and education; provide baseline data of park cultural resources; document changes these resources are undergoing because of internal park conditions and external effects; to guarantee the protection of important objects whose in-situ preservation cannot be assured.

The park will maintain only a cultural history collection. The Memorial is located on 25 acres of landscaped grounds, and since no endemic species remain, and it does not fall within the relevancy of the park themes, a natural history collection will not be maintained. The cultural history collection at present is relatively small and storage space for the collection is extremely limited. Until such time as park facilities are expanded or new facilities are constructed, only limited representative numbers of items or small items should be collected. If the opportunity to acquire a major collection presents itself, and the collection is critical to the park story, it should be acquired only after an approved alternate storage facility is located.

Objects and archival collections with a direct association to the park are more desirable for inclusion within the collection than similar items without such primary significance. The cultural collection is subdivided into three disciplines: archeology, history and archives and manuscripts.

The cultural collection must support these goals. This will ensure that only relevant objects and archival materials are accessioned into the collection. Future growth of the collection should be restricted to items related to:

1. Interpretive and/or research needs identified in the park's Statement for Management (1993), Development Concept Plan Revision/Interpretive Prospectus (1992), exhibit plans, and other applicable park planning documents and resource studies.
2. Enhancing understanding of and promoting increased stewardship of the park's cultural resources.
3. Cultural resources baselines/inventorying and monitoring activities.
4. Regulatory and compliance activities such as those mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA).

1. Archeology Collection

Archeological collections are generated in response to cultural resource management requirements related to legal mandates, to development of park facilities, to preservation-related activities, to research requirements, and to interpretive needs.

As per 43 CFR Part 7, any archeological materials discovered within the park (except inalienable and communal property, as defined by NAGPRA) are the property of the United States and will be maintained as a part of the park's museum collection.

a. Artifacts and Specimens

Archeological research projects within the park may result in the collection of artifacts, ecofacts, or other data.

Park staff and visitors should be discouraged from picking up surface artifacts. It is preferred that surface artifacts be left in-situ and their location documented. If materials are collected and brought to park staff, appropriate measures must be taken to ensure that the visitor collects no more material, that precise provenience information is recorded, if possible, and that the objects/data are promptly given to the curatorial staff upon receipt by staff members.

The park's archeology collection includes approximately 350 prehistoric/historic objects collected during park-wide archeological surveys.

b. Associated Field Records

All records associated with archeological collections are retained as part of the museum collection. These records include field notes and catalogs, daily journals, drawings and maps, photographs and negatives, slides, sound recordings, raw data sheets, instrument charts, remote sensing materials, collection inventories, analytical study data, conservation treatment records, computer documentation and data, as well as any other documents generated through archeological activity.

2. Ethnology Collection

The park does not have an ethnology collection nor does it have plans to collect items in this field.

3. History

The history collection is an important component of the interpretive and resource management programs and supports the mission of the park. Only historic material that has a direct association with the park is included in the museum collection. The history collection includes objects and archival materials that represent the interpretive period of the park (1812-1817, 1908-1936), and the interpretive themes outlined in the introduction section of this document. The collection may also include objects and archival material relating to the history of the park itself. Priority for acquiring objects should be given to the best documented and best preserved objects, and collection of objects directly attributable to the battle or individuals related thereto will take precedence over those that are simply representative of the period.

The entire collection needs to be reviewed and evaluated to determine if there

are gaps in the collection.

Collecting categories include:

War of 1812

Items from The War of 1812 to be collected may include naval, military, or civilian objects directly related to the naval battle on Lake Erie (1813), the building of the Lake Erie fleet (1812-1813), objects utilized on the fleet during campaigns on Lake Erie or the upper lakes (1813-1814), or items related to the Old Northwest campaigns of William Henry Harrison (1812-1814). It is desirable that objects be authenticated as having been owned or used by personnel involved in the Battle of Lake Erie; however, representative items of the period such as weapons, accoutrements, clothing, munitions, shipboard artifacts, etc., may be collected if they are of the type used during the period in question and accurately represent events that occurred. Only small representative items in very limited quantities are currently being sought.

International Peace

Objects relating to the peaceful relationships, or difficulties which through negotiation, arbitration, and disarmament led to peaceful relationships among the United States, Canada, and Great Britain (1815 - present). The focus should be placed on those events which occurred in the Lake Erie area, such as the 1837 Canadian Rebellion, or those directly related to the end of the War of 1812, such as the Treaty of Ghent and the Rush-Bagot Agreement.

Memorial Column

Objects to be collected will relate to the formation of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commission and events leading to the construction of Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial (1908-1912); objects pertaining to the preparation of the site, and actual construction of the Memorial Column and plazas (1912-1915); and objects relating to the operation of the Memorial Column, improvements and construction projects related to the Memorial, and activities of the commissions that operated the Memorial (1915-present).

Architectural Items

Only notable architectural elements, such as original lighting fixtures and representative items that illustrate the construction of the column and any subsequent repairs, should be retained.

Commemorative Objects

This category relates to objects pertinent to anniversaries, celebrations, or other commemorative activities or items concerning the Battle of Lake Erie, military campaigns of The War of 1812 in the Old Northwest, and the history, construction, and operation of Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial. If necessary, items should be limited in quantity since a considerable amount of memorabilia exists; and only those objects deemed

significant and having a direct relationship to the park themes should be collected. Commemorative objects should be considered of lesser importance than artifacts in the above three major categories. The bicentennial celebrations will yield commemorative items of which a few should be added to the collection.

Significant Persons

The category relates to items associated with significant people in the park's history such as Oliver Hazard Perry and others involved in the Battle of Lake Erie.

4. Archival and Manuscript Collection

Archival materials relevant to the above mentioned cultural themes will be a part of the museum collection, but they will be managed separately from and not intermingled with the administrative history collection and/or the park library. The archives shall not include any official records that should be incorporated in the National Archives; however, they may contain copies of such official records and any other materials considered to be unofficial, in accordance with the Cultural Resources Management Guideline (NPS 28, Chapters 1 and 4).

The archival collection consists primarily of papers relating to the construction and early operation of the memorial column, collectively referred to as The Commission Papers. Constituting the collection are the papers of two individuals: William Schnoor and Sinke Johanssen. The papers contain valuable documentation from the time frame when the Inter-State Board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commission was formed in 1910 until the National Park Service assumed control of the site in 1936. Johanssen was on the commission board and he was the first caretaker, or manager, of the memorial, while Schnoor was an early employee.

The archives should include such materials as letters, diaries, construction plans, the Centennial Commission papers, etc., that are treated primarily as artifacts rather than as reference or research materials. Additionally, the archives at the Memorial may also include original photographic plates, prints, or negatives, oral history tapes, film footage, or other records and objects in two-dimensional form.

Archival material pertaining to the Battle of Lake and The War of 1812 in the Old Northwest are actively being sought.

Policy and procedures for archival collections and records management are outlined in NPS *Management Policies* (2001), Director's Order #19: Records Management (2001), the *Museum Handbook*, Part II, Appendix D: Archives and Manuscript Collections, and the NPS *Records Disposition Schedule* (1986).

Library Materials

A small number of library materials (e.g., rare books and manuscripts) are included in the museum collection. The park library contains other rare books that should also be included in the museum collection. Rare books and original manuscripts, having direct association with the park will continue to be included in the museum collection.

The park's library includes a large number of books that are out of print, technical references, and administrative documents. This material, though valuable, will not be included in the museum collection and will continue to be managed under the park's library management plan. The library and printed matter in the museum collection both support the park's research, interpretive, and resource management programs.

B. Natural History Collection

The park does not currently possess nor intend to acquire a natural history collection (other than mandated collections resulting from resource management activities).

III. MUSEUM COLLECTIONS SUBJECT TO THE NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT OF 1990

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA), 25 USC 3001-13, requires, in addition to other actions, a written summary of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. The park's collection does not contain any human remains or associated funerary objects subject to NAGPRA. The park will not place skeletal or mummified human remains, grave goods, or other objects considered to be sacred on display.

IV. ACQUISITION

The park acquires objects for its museum collections by gift, purchase, exchange, transfer, field collection, and loan. Museum objects must be acquired, accessioned, and cataloged in accordance with *Museum Handbook*, Part II, and Museum Records. Acquisition of museum objects is governed by the park's ability to manage, preserve, and provide access to them according to NPS *Management Policies* (2001), Chapter 5; the standards for managing museum objects in Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998), *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997), and Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management; the NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part I, Museum Collections and Part III, Access and Use.

In accordance with NPS policy, the park will prohibit the acquisition of gifts with restrictions or limiting conditions. Such restrictions include copyrights; the park will

acquire copyrights to all incoming accessions. Incoming loans will be acquired only for a particular purpose such as research or exhibition, and for a specified period of time. Museum objects are acquired, accessioned, and cataloged in accordance with the NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part II, and Museum Records.

The park will not be a partner to, or encourage in any way, the trafficking in illicitly collected materials. All acquisitions must be collected, exported, imported, transported, or otherwise obtained and possessed in full compliance with the laws and regulations of the country of origin, the United States federal government (including NAGPRA), and the individual states of the United States.

The acquisition of firearms included on the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) list of prohibited/restricted weapons requires concurrent review by the regional/SO curator and the regional/SO law enforcement specialist.

The park superintendent, by delegation, represents the Director of the National Park Service and the Secretary of the Interior in accepting title to and responsibility for museum objects. The superintendent will ensure that all collections acquired are in keeping with this Scope of Collection Statement before accepting the items as part of the permanent collection. The superintendent bears the ultimate responsibility for the acquisition and proper care and management of the museum collection. The superintendent has delegated the day-to-day care of the collection to the Chief of Interpretation.

All acquisitions must receive formal approval from the superintendent before they can be accepted into the museum collection. Upon receipt, all newly acquired objects and related documentation must be turned over to the Chief of Interpretation. The Chief of Interpretation prepares, for the superintendent's signature, all instruments of conveyance, and letters of thanks, acceptance, or rejection, and transmits them as appropriate, to the donor, lender, vendor, or other source of acquisition.

V. USES OF COLLECTIONS

The park's museum collection may be used for exhibits, interpretive programs, research, publications, or other interpretive media. The primary considerations for the use of museum objects are the preservation of each object in question and of the collection as a whole, and accurate interpretation.

Researchers and other specialists may examine objects and archival materials under the conditions and procedures outlined in Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management, Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998), Cultural Resource Management Guideline (1997), and in the park's written "Museum Collections Access Procedures." Outside researchers must submit a research proposal to the superintendent for review by the Chief of Interpretation.

Any interpretive use defined as consumptive must be authorized in advance, as outlined in Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management, Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998), *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997), and Director's Order #6: Interpretation and Education (Draft, 2002). The use of reproductions is preferred to the consumptive use of original objects.

Destructive analysis is a legitimate use of museum collections for approved research purposes when the impact is minor or when the object is common, in which case approval by the superintendent is required. If an object is rare or significant, a request for destructive analysis should be reviewed by the regional/SO curator and may be approved only by the regional director, as outlined in Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management, Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998) and *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997).

Objects may be loaned out to qualified institutions for approved purposes in accordance with NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part II, Chapter 5: Outgoing Loans. Institutions must meet accepted museum standards for security, handling, and exhibition of NPS museum objects. Sensitive materials may require additional conditions prior to a loan commitment. Expenses related to loans of museum objects, including shipping and insurance, will normally be assumed by the borrower.

Photographs of museum objects are made available to the public to provide an indirect use of the museum collection through publications and exhibits (including exhibits on the park website). Many of the park's artifacts have been illustrated in publications.

All exhibits containing museum objects must have proper security, appropriate environmental controls, and proper mounts to ensure the long-term preservation and protection of the objects.

VI. RESTRICTIONS

Restrictions in addition to those applying to the use of the museum collection outlined in Section IV of this statement are as follows:

In accordance with NPS *Management Policies* (2001) 7.5.5. "Consultation" and 5.3.5.5 "Museum Collections," and DO #24: NPS Museum Collections Management, curatorial staff should consult with traditionally associated peoples and other cultural and community groups for whom the collection has significance. Archeological objects in the museum collection shall be made available to persons for use in religious rituals or spiritual activities in accordance with 36 CFR 79, Section 79.10(c), "Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archeological Collections." Requests to borrow non-archeological material for religious ritual or spiritual activities will be addressed on a case-by-case basis.

The park will not approve research on human remains and associated funerary objects without the consent of the affected group(s).

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm), the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 USC 5937), and NPS *Management Policies* (2001) 4.1.2. "Natural Resource Information" and 5.2.3 "Confidentiality," the park may withhold from the public sensitive information concerning: rare, threatened, or endangered species; commercially valuable resources; minerals; paleontological resources; archeological and other cultural resources; objects of cultural patrimony and sensitive ethnographic information; information provided by individuals who wish the information to remain confidential; the identities of individuals who wish to remain anonymous. Inquiries of this nature will be referred to the regional Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Privacy Act Officer for consultation and possible review.

Restrictions may be placed on the publication of images or manuscripts in the museum collection if these materials are subject to copyright, and the National Park Service does not hold the copyright.

All endangered, threatened, or rare plants and vertebrate and invertebrate animals will be collected only when accidentally killed or when dead from natural causes. The collection of threatened, endangered, or rare plant and animal species will comply with NPS *Management Policies* (2001), be in accordance with the provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, and will be strictly limited according to the applicable rules of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Final disposition of type specimens will be determined at the Servicewide level and will adhere to recognized conventions established for specific disciplines.

The park will not knowingly be a partner to or encourage in any way the trafficking in illicitly collected materials.

VII. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

This Scope of Collection Statement must be reviewed every five years, and be revised when necessary, to remain supportive of and consistent with any changes in the park's mission. Any revision to this document requires the approval of the superintendent.

The park has an approved Collection Management Plan. The plan was approved on March 19, 1998. The park is in need on a new/revised plan.

A number of objects from the collection are housed at repositories outside of the park:

1. Approximately 1500 archival and archeological objects are stored at the Midwest Archeological and Conservation Center in Lincoln, NE.
2. Approximately 2200 glass plate negatives and their original envelopes are stored at the Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center in Fremont, OH.
3. A large WPA mural is stored at Lake Erie Islands Historical Museum at Put-in-Bay, OH.